

SEVENTH YEAR. VOL. XIV. NO. 15.

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READING NOTICES, in local columns, per each insertion, 15 cents. Professional cards, per Agate line, 25 cents per each insertion. Marriage and death, free. Funeral notices, 15 cents per line.

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Amusements.

HAZARD'S PAVILION. McLain & Lehman, Lessees and Managers.

COMMENCING Tuesday Eve., June 19. Return Engagement of the Favorite.

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## EARLY DAYS.

RELICS OF THE MISSION OF SAN FERNANDO.

A Rescued Manuscript By One of its Founders—Extracts Therefrom—The Death of Father Estevan His Strange Career.

BY COL. BLOVE.

NO. 3.

The death of Father Estevan infused the mission with exceeding gloom. It was so sudden and unexpected. Because of the extreme regularity of his habits, his absence from the morning repast provoked the superior of the order to hurry to the dormitory. He found the father stretched upon his rude pallet with closed eyes, his breathing stertorous and the pulsations of his heart hardly perceptible. He made no response to the excited inquiries addressed to him, for kind Nature had administered the anesthetics of mental and physical insensibility. It was but a moment, and just as the early Angelus was venting its voice of bronze, when he passed into eternal silence—stark and stiff, with a face of stone. The Indians of the mission were extremely demonstrative in their grief. He had familiarized himself with their language, and had long been the lingual intermediary between them and the brotherhood. He was their Samaritan equally in bodily as spiritual ailments. Young and old, weeping about his grave, poured upon the casket that contained his remains their highest esteem for his humility and several tributes of wild flowers. He was held by all, Christian or pagan, in the unaffected piety, but mainly for cheerful disposition that surmounted all the harassments of a frontier existence. Though bowed down and trembling with age, and with locks bleached as the driven snow, he had ever a merry and chirruping word for the despondent. He was a bubbling fountain of incessant good humor. There was a sort of melody in his thin and cracked voice, and he would often steal away from his more staid associates to some retired nook and pipe, with the abandon of a child, the old canticles of Still Waters, of the beauty and mysteries of the many mansions, and of the peace that floweth as a river. There was ever a *suspira corda* upon his withered lips.

The funeral dirges devolved upon Father Antonio, who was reckoned his most intimate and devoted companion. And though the chaplet he wove to the memory of his friend and late co-worker was necessarily limited to a general summary of his moral and endearing traits, his diary is replete with minute and stirring memoranda of his eventful career.

Born at Seville, in old Spain, of poor and ignorant and mechanical parents, his early life was one of street vagabondism. It was not long before he fell under the espionage of the *policia*, and was frequently incarcerated for his speculations, and finally condemned to the galleys. An only sister, near his own age, had become demented by a blow dealt her in early childhood by her father in a drunken debauch. Turning with abhorrence from the brutality of the parent, the depraved brother bestowed upon the sister the most sincere affection, pouring in her lap the unwholesome fruits of his predilections. In her puerile ways and incoherent prattle she seemed, in some measure, to reciprocate this devotion. As she advanced into womanhood her form slender and undulating as a serpent, devolved into symmetry, and her features into pleasing regularity, and it seemed very hard that her oval face and low but somewhat broad forehead and large and well-formed mouth and red and moist and smiling lips should be disfigured by leaden eyelids drooping over vacuous and lustreless orbs. She was very prone to gaudy attire, which the gratuitous of her brother enabled her to secure. In her diseased vanity she was constantly threading the thoroughfares, mistaking for admiration the earnest gaze attracted by her vacillating steps and strange costume. She was sacred from harm, however, because the people knew and pitied the forlorn and wretched creature.

His term of imprisonment having expired, the brother returned to his former haunts, and trailing up his old companions to his unallowed courses. Though steeped in crime to his lips, and with the brand of infamy burnt into his shoulder, there was no diminution in his regard for his daft sister. As in former days, he would make stealthy visits to her apartment and repeat his affectionate caresses and cautions, with her in the gibberish which he alone understood, and lavish upon her his stolen acrobatics.

Upon her disappearance for several days, he queried a neighbor and learned that the parents had driven her with blows from their doorway, and that a most frightful calumny was in circulation. After a harassing search of several weeks' duration, he found her, one dark and stormy night, sitting on the stone steps of the cathedral, emaciated as a skeleton, and rocking her body to and fro and crooning a weird lullaby to a dead and naked baby she was holding to her bosom. He caught her up in his stout arms and conveyed her and the little corpse to a resort of his, excavated in the stanchion of a bridge that spans the Guadaluquer. Her sufferings must have revived a partial sympathy, for she revealed in broken syllables the name of the author and some of the circumstances of her ruin. She died in the arms of her brother with her dead baby clasped to her heart.

"She melted away," writes Father Antonio, in an exquisite phrase, "as a snowflake upon the river, and God caught her up to the skies." A pretty rosebird, strung on the half an insidious bower, she had just sufficient strength to mount to the azure forests."

With the asylums of some of his depraved associates, the bodies of mother and child were carried to a distant and obscure cemetery.

Then that brother sprang forth into a Nemesis! He had little difficulty in ferreting out his sister's ravisher. He discovered him a scion of a family of the highest rank and of proportionate affluence. Ingratiating himself with one of his servants, he gleaned, in the unrestrains of the wine-cup, that his master, fascinated by the beauty of the girl, had inveigled her into an infamous resort, and had accomplished his nefarious purpose under her stupification from a potent drug. He elicited, also, that the young debauché was on the eve of marriage with a lady of large possessions and of station equal to his own, and that unsworn preparations were in progress for the anticipated nuptials.

In due time the cathedral was crowded with the families of bride and groom and their numerous retainers. The cardinal had just concluded the impressive ceremony, and was about pronouncing the benediction when a hooded priest, vested as a Carthusian monk, interposed between the altar and the wedded pair. It was the work

of an instant, and the two dropped heavily upon the marble flags. A gasp, a convulsive shiver, and life was extinct. They had been stabbed to the heart. Upon the blade of the bloody poniard, unplucked from the body of the groom, were engraved the words: "A Brother's Revenge!"

It is hardly necessary to state that the seeming priest was no other than the brother of the poor girl who had suffered such grievous wrong. In the consternation and confusion that ensued, he had no difficulty in effecting his escape through the sacristy.

Reflecting too late that the device upon the weak would lead to his detection, he hastened to the Sierra, some distance north of his native city, and soon became the leader of a band of robbers which had long been the terror and scourge of the surrounding plains. He had now lapsed human blood, and at once entered upon a career of rapine and slaughter without a parallel, and which often induced hesitation and provoked reproof on the part of his hardened associates. Upon one occasion the impious wretches at his instigation, sacked a convent in the heart of a populous town and bore its shrieking inmates to their mountain fastness and put them to death, after subjecting their bodies to the last indignity. At another time they broke into a monastery and tortured the Superior into a revelation of the hoarded treasures. He died under the infliction amid the jeers and scoffs of the sacrilegious crew. The agonized cries of his victims had become music to their ears, and their gaping wounds a vision of glee.

One day he assumed an entire caravan of merrymakers and artisans who were transporting their wares and merchandise from Seville to Madrid. It was an affair of peculiar atrocity, for the timid party had tenanted every commodity and each animal upon condition that their lives were spared. The proffer was rejected with fiendish laughter and sabre-cut and pistol-blows. Not one was left to tell the tale. Nor was their unprovoked and heedless malignity glutted by the wholesale slaughter. Severing the heads from the bodies, they bore them away on improvised lances to their distant retreat.

It was the night succeeding this day that their ferocious and blood-thirsty leader, wearied to exhaustion, retired to his secluded nook in the cavern, and wrestled for sleep against the mauldin shouts of his carousing subordinates in an adjoining compartment. His amazement and terror are beyond conception as a sudden and lurid light dispensed the thick darkness, and out of confused and misty and shapeless shadows emerged a female form, and with countenance suffused with tenderness and erotic charm. And the figure, stretching forth an arm, pointed downward to an innumerable throng of putrid bodies that crouched about and encircled his couch. And he discriminated among them the poor nuns that were butchered in their shame, and the good abbot who had been tortured out of life, and the headless trunks of the merchants and artisans who had perished so woefully in their walls for mercy.

With earnest and affectionate beckon the apparition ascended into a serried angelic host that were hovering above her on poised wings, with golden harps in their hands, and he heard the refrain of most ravishing music, and among them he descried a rosy and sparkling-eyed baby; and then all reverted into impenetrable and consternating gloom.

The figure of his celestial visitant was that of his poor dead sister, with features purified and beaming with love and intelligence, and the transfigured baby was the dead little one she once rocked in her arms and lulled upon the cathedral steps. Her countenance swept over his soul a black and anguish-dotted face of appalling enormities of his past—and he gazed with them as a strong swimmer in his agony—as a gazelle in an arena of ravenous beasts. Out of the murky retrospect there glimmered but a single light as a star. It was then when his mother rescued him for a brief time from the ragged and piffling companions of his early childhood, and exchanged his squallid garb for neat and cleanly attire, and pressed him into his first and only communion; and he recalled, with a somewhat tender emotion, his excellent resolves and virtuous conduct during that short period—and the recollection seemed to soften his heart, and, for a while, to lessen the mountain weight of remorseful anguish.

Father Antonio pauses at this point of the narrative to enlarge at considerable length upon the mysterious conformation and strange caprices of human memory. The good reader must pardon a brief extract from his disquisition:

"To me," he writes, "the conclusion is irresistible that in each impression the entire mind at any period of existence remains there permanently and inextricably until dissolution of the mortal frame; and that the idea evolved from and the engendered associations are equally of life-long duration. A valuable picture has been tossed by an unappreciative owner into a room devoted to household debris. A new proprietor of the premises stumbled upon this work of art, and brushes away the accumulated dust and webs, and furnishes it into pristine beauty. And so it is that thoughts which have slept in depth and marsh for long years are frequently aroused by sheerest accident. Suddenly fears have been known to equip a whole battalion of long-buried reminiscences. Crude philosophers attribute this anomaly to rapidity of thought. They should reflect that not only surface memories flash through the mind, but that the mental ocean is in dire commotion, and heaves from its abysses argosies of moral and intellectual operations which the startled was supposed had escaped him forever. In childhood's day a sweet song at twilight had entered the subtlest windings of the soul. Yet a speech, a riddle, a riddle, and a heart of granite, the same melody upon a distant shore, and it evokes at once a myriad of tender memories and recalls a myriad of early associations which the stern and callous man believed were long ago brushed from his soul. As he journeys on a landscape breakups upon his view. He experiences at first a sensation of confusion and pain. It is only the machinery of memory in active operation with its revolving wheels and clicking cogs. Then flashes upon the eye of his mind the vale of his boyhood, with its meandering stream, and the old homestead, and a world of youthful joys and passions. That song and that landscape have disentombed the Pompeii and Herculanum of the Past. Each reviving memory is surrounded with the dense foliage of old and accompanying thought. His poor brain is near crazed with the fecundity of gushing recollections. It must be confessed that the Superior, who alone was cognizant of his former depravity and his subsequent struggles for atonement, was amazed and confounded at the exultant and even rapturous temerity with which he entered upon ceremonies the most solemn and oppressive of Mother Church. Instead of shrinking timidity and oppressive gravity and sombre apprehension so usual on such occasions, he manifested rather the joy of a bridegroom about to embark upon an ocean of delight. But there was no cause for astonishment. It is true the approaching services would oblige him to the repression of all carnal desires and worldly aspirations, to the abnegation of all personal liberty and to ceaseless and zealous care for souls, but would not such restraint and fulfilled duty afford opportunity for some return for showered mercies and a partial cancellation of a most putrid and abhorrent life? A coal of holy fire seemed to touch his lips and liquid and hallowed flames to course through all his veins. He welcomed with a radiant smile the cold scissors that tonsured his head. He received with eagerness the four subordinate orders and took with alacrity the oath of chastity and ecclesiastical obedience. He could not repress his delight at the investment of the alb of his final baptism under the adopted name of Father Estevan. In the afternoon succeeding the ordination some peasants convened a wounded man to the monastery. He had received the harm in a mad flight between the soldiers and a band of outlaws, and had been left for dead. Believing himself in extremity, he besought the services of a priest. The superior, glad to initiate his friend in the most responsible of clerical duties, remitted Father Estevan to his relief. The surprise and consternation of each can well be imagined upon their mutual recognition, the one as the former captain of the mountain banditti, the other as his lieutenant, who, upon the mysterious disappearance of the former, had been promoted to the vacant rank. The wounded man, hovering for weeks between life and death, became convalescent under the unremitting vigil and care of his spiritual adviser. About this time a mendicant friar brought to the monastery a late *Mail* and *Gazette* containing news of his sister and to promote such visitation as the direct and miraculous intercession of divine grace. And Father Antonia has no hesitation in stating what he regards as similar instance in *Holy Writ*.

"Was not Saul of Tarsus, better known under the endearing title of Paul the Apostle?" he queries, "the front of a bitter and relentless persecution of the early Christians? Did not he have havoc to his mountain associates who had so meekly bowed to his admonition, and so piteously implored his guidance and companionship. In this painful hesitation he repaired once more to his gloomy and deserted cell, and he spent long hours in fervent supplication for spiritual illumination. While thus struggling in vacillation and distressing doubt, the form of his sainted sister, still clinging to her darling babe, floated in his presence, and she swept his aching brow with a celestial kiss, and pointed to a distant group of rough and shaggy men, with women and children nervously clutching at their arms; and their gaze was concentrated upon a big ship in the offing, and upon the face of each was an expression of helplessness and paralyzing despair. The vision passed away—and then he knew his duty. Bidding a sad and tearful farewell to the inmates of the monastery he started forth, with scrip and staff upon his journey to the distant *Sierra*. In descending a declivity that overlooks a seaport town he descried his mountain friends assembled on the beach surrounded by their wives and children and sweethearts. They recognized him at once from his priestly garb, and you may be sure cheer after cheer rent the welkin.

In due time the vessel reached its destination, and the hopeful and joyous emigrants proceeded upon their pilgrimage to the interior.

In a little while neat tements sprang up, and in their midst a chaste chapel, and from its belfry rang out the Angelus and the summons to holy mass.

It was plain to see that Father Estevan was the soul and cheer and energy of this prosperous community. Mingling unobtrusively in their various pursuits, he would listen with patience and suggest with modesty. He had ever a chirruping and inspiring word for the despondent. He did not lash vicious thought or nefarious act, but with the soft caress of a loving mother or sister, counsel to better things. He was their intermediary in their discourses and their counselor in mental and bodily afflictions. They recognized him at once from his priestly garb, and you may be sure cheer after cheer rent the welkin.

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## FARM AND RANGE.

## PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE IN GROWING FOREST TREES.

The Shape of Seed Corn—Horses Delicate Feeders—The Term of a Cow's Usefulness—Fruit and Ornamental Trees—Notes.

Deciduous fruit, which is much later here than in the early sections of Northern California, is now beginning to ripen with us. There are doubtless many sheltered nooks in Southern California where fruit could be raised as early, if not earlier, than in the Vaca Valley, but they have not yet been sought out or developed. Our chief attention has hitherto been given to the orange and grape. The high prices realized by such fruits as apricots, peaches, apples and pears in Los Angeles should lead to the extensive planting of those fruits. The local canneries will probably start up on apricots within a couple of weeks.

The question of labor to gather the products of our orchards and vineyards is still attracting much attention, and many solutions of the difficulty have been proposed. It is suggested that there are many ladies and girls who would be glad to earn a little money during the fall in the healthy occupation of fruit-picking and packing if they could be assured of decent accommodation. Some charitable organizations of San Francisco are taking the matter up.

We would again call attention to the profitable opening which exists in Southern California for persons of small capital to go into the dairy and poultry business. Chickens, eggs and butter continue to be imported from the East in very large quantities.

## Practical Forestry.

Mr. Douglas in Garden and Forest: Until about 35 years ago no one had succeeded in growing conifers from seed in America, except under glass. Consequently our American nurseries were stocked with imported seedlings of the foreign kinds, and with native seedlings collected in the forests.

I had seen large quantities grown in the full sunlight in the north of England as easily as carrots, and with no shelter, and therefore began by investing \$70 in seeds of the common European kinds, and in several hundredweight of seeds of the native kinds collected for me in the Green Mountains. I sowed them on four acres; they germinated finely, and were a beautiful sight. I had about a week of unalloyed pleasure, except for an hour now and then consumed in wondering where a market could be found for such a large amount of stock.

This problem, however, was soon solved. On a bright day, a gathering thunder-shower, a heavy rain and the sudden resumption of the scorching sun at about 2 P.M. were to consume my seedlings and found them all down flat, damped off or scorched off, except a part of those latest in starting that were just breaking ground. I immediately sent for 4000 feet of lumber, and this, with the help of an adjoining rail fence, was soon worked up into a shelter, but at the end of the season not one seedling was left.

I should gladly have given up and made no further experiments, but I had announced that success was coming, and it was too late to retreat. So I took to the woods and studied the surroundings of the seedlings in the forests. It was plain that Nature had a decided advantage over me, as it cost her nothing for seeds, and she apparently did not raise more than one or two trees from 1,000,000 of them.

Finally, after the next winter was nearly over, and I had secured a large stock of seed for spring sowing, I thought me of several hundred gunny bags that had lain for years unclaimed in a steamboat warehouse. Securing them, we sowed our seed in four-foot beds, stretched the gunny bags tightly on the frames one foot from the ground, and succeeded in raising a fair crop, as the bags let the rain through evenly.

It was soon evident that the more open the sacking was, the less the plants dammed off, showing that they required more sunlight. We then built frames of lath, leaving spaces between. Experiments were made to ascertain the degree of sunlight most favorable to the seedlings, and it was found that we succeeded best when one-inch spaces were left between the laths, with the frames they rested on six inches high. We followed this lath-shading for several years, until we found it almost impossible to get the quantity of lath we needed, as at the lumber mills they were only prepared to sell a certain proportion of lath with a cargo of lumber.

Finally, over 20 years ago, we adopted our present mode of shading with posts, poles and brush. Not that we consider it cheaper or better than the lath screens but the material can be more readily obtained. Rows of posts seven feet high are set 10 feet apart and eight feet distant in the rows. Fenceboards six or eight-inches wide and 16 feet long are nailed upon these at the top. Slender poles are laid across, and on these are placed branches of trees with the leaves on them. The beds are four feet wide, and are laid out so that the rows of posts run up the middle of each narrow bed.

If the soil is tenacious we throw it up in ridges the previous fall. The beds are raked very fine, the seeds sown dry in spring broadcast, and raked in, the fine seeds lightly, the larger seeds more deeply. We cannot predict the seeds from birds, with the brush shade as conveniently as with lath screens, but they will be scratched out.

The seeds are sown thickly, the European much more thickly than the others, as the imperfect seed cannot be separated, for they are merchantable when one-third to one-half are "blind" seeds. From the time the seedlings appear above ground until they begin their second growth, they are liable to "damp off" during murky weather, in which case the screens must be taken off; but great care must be taken to have them replaced without loss of time when the sun appears.

We formerly used dry sand sprinkled over the beds to check the damping off, but could perceive little or no benefit from it. "Rich soil encourages damping off." The beds must be thoroughly hand-weeded during the summer. Late in autumn the beds should be covered with forest leaves, with a light covering of straw or brush to prevent their being blown off. Larches are usually thinned out of the beds at one year old, other conifers at two years.

## The Shape of Seed Corn.

(American Cultivator.)

Plumpness and weight are generally regarded as important characteristics in small seed grain. In very rich soil this may not make so much difference, but plump, full-weight oats and barley will, if other conditions are equal, give

better results than that which is somewhat shriveled. The latter shows a lack of the material which Nature stores in all seed for nourishing the germ until the root gets hold of the soil. It has not been generally thought that this was important in selecting grains of corn. Yet it may be, and some experiments show that it probably is. A few years ago, at the New York experimental station, a trial was made of corn from various parts of the ear. Rather curiously, that from the tip end produced the strongest and best plants, that from the butt end the next, and that from the middle of the ear the poorest. All were equally sound and plump. The explanations seem to be that the tip end grain had room to expand into the round, full proportion, that this grain naturally produces if given room. The grains at the butt-end were somewhat compressed, but not so much so as those in the middle of the ear, where they set so closely as to crowd each other. We have often seen the tips and butts of corn broken off, and the middle used for seed. In fact, we have done this ourselves, but this experiment by Dr. Sturtevant taught us a lesson on this subject. In most corn with poorly fertilized blossoms there are many ears imperfectly filled out. In these the grains stand widely apart and grow in round shape. This corn, if it has been thoroughly dried before freezing, makes better seed than the somewhat ears that are generally selected.

## Delicate Feeders.

Horses have small stomachs; remember this. A good plan is to divide corn rations into three daily portions, the hay two. Many object to giving hay just previous to work, as it distends the stomach and causes the animal inconvenience.

Delicate feeders must be tempted to take their rations, and such should never be fed too strongly at one time.

"A Scotch plate" is a rule very generally observed in England—everything cleaned up before placing other food in the racks or mangers. A little linseed boiled to a jelly and mixed with corn is very seductive. Hay damped and salted will tempt others. Beans, a double handful, are a relish in weakly subjects, pale malt for the convalescent or indisposed; damp bran and oats are engaging for others. Some grocers give carrots and tares in small quantities. Carrots superinduce diabetes if given in excessive quantities. The peculiar habits of horses demand the attention of all horse owners and grocers. A sufficiency of feed is all that is required, and not "hog fat" or "beastly fat," as some phrase it.

The Term of a Cow's Usefulness. (Kansas City Live-Stock Journal.) Many dairymen and others, who milk cows for profit, believe that when a cow reaches the age of 7 or 8 her useful years are over, and that she should be replaced by one younger. But other things being equal, this is a mistake. A cow that has been well cared for, with generous rations and proper attention given to her comfort, through all seasons of the year, is better and will make a more profitable return at 8 years old than at an earlier age; in other words, she is in her prime, and she will continue in this condition several years, and will not be considered an "old cow" until 14 or 15 years have passed. Cows with first calves at 2 or 3 years—generally unprofitable in their milk yield, and one really good cow between 7 and 8 years old will pay a better revenue than two that are performing their first year's duties in the dairy herd, and she will probably consume but little more food than one of the younger ones. This fact is worthy the consideration of those who are dairying for profit.

## Notes.

Do not forget that there is no danger of raising too much good fruit. It is the poorer quality of fruit that usually overstocks the market and sells at low prices.

The castor-oil bean plant is a very nice ornamental plant, and has the advantage of standing until hard frost. The foliage is very nice, while the plant makes a rapid growth.

After the orchard is well established, whatever cultivation or stirring of the soil is given, should be done shallow. The roots should be disturbed and injected as little as possible.

It is strongly recommended to sow a few lettuce seed among the strawberries. This is upon the idea that cut worms prefer lettuce to strawberry plants, and by sowing the lettuce the strawberry plants will be saved.

Irregularity in the amount of food given the cow will cause her sometimes to dry up. So will worrying, fast driving or excitement of any kind, as animals giving milk are very sensitive to bad treatment or surrounding influences.

California increased its acreage in prunes this year, but the unfavorable weather during the blossoming period diminished the yield considerably. It is, however, expected now that the quantity will be double that secured last year. Santa Clara county is the principal prune section.

In ordering fruits or ornamental trees, the fact should not be forgotten that the oldest trees get the less they are adapted to transplanting, and the more work and care will be required to make them live and secure a good growth. All things considered, it will be better to select younger trees.

A difference of four quarts of milk per day at the low price of 2 cents per quart makes for 300 days \$24, which is the interest on \$400 for a year. This does not represent the entire difference in value, as the progeny of superior milkers will be worth many times as much to raise will the progeny of the inferior animal. No farmer is rich enough to keep poor cows.

## Big Good Will.

A Detroit grocer was trying to sell out his store and good will the other day. There didn't seem to be any good will, and a lawyer was called in to see about it. "What do you call the good will?" asked the lawyer of the seller. "Well, the policemen on his beat finds deer unlocked sometimes and he sends me word. He has very good will," "What else?" "Well, no sun comes in their front windows in summer." "What else?" "If a procession goes by it has a splendid place to look at him." "What else?" "All the deer in winter goes around deer corner by deer saloon and I don't have to clean off deer walk one single time," "Anything else?" "Something else! Do you want eatings on earth? If all the deer make some good will worth \$200 I take deer place right back again before night and make feisty dollar clear profit!"

## A Wonderful Find.

The London Standard gives currency to a report that a wonderful collection of documents printed on papyrus has been discovered near the town of Aris (Central Egypt), consisting of 100,000 documents and 20,000 plates or maps. These papers are printed in 11 different languages, and treat of a great number of questions, extending over a period of 2700 years. The maps have been printed by means of wooden blocks.

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## WOMAN AND HOME.

## A WORD MORE ABOUT THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Some Choice Recipes—How a Young Girl May Secure a Good Complexion—The King's Daughters—The Different Tens—The Organization Growing.

I find that the organization known as "The King's Daughters" is taking great hold of the hearts of the women of the land. Old and young and middle-aged are alike being drawn into it, and it is widening out into new channels, and is proving helpful where help is needed. Among its latest organization of tens are the tens who promise to cultivate pleasant and gentle manners "In His Name"—the tens who are helpers—these are among working girls, and the object is to lighten each other's burdens, and the tens—beautiful tens are they—who are pledged to speak evil of no one, to avoid all gossip and harsh criticism of others. That is lovely, and such tens are needed everywhere. I should like to be our member of such a ten.

When we come to look at it seriously how very easy it is to be mistaken in our judgment of others. We know so little of their inner life, of the trials that beset them, of the weaknesses and the temptations with which they have to contend: so little of their inward struggles; it is impossible to judge justly always. I do not doubt that there are many whom we often judge harshly upon whom God looks tenderly. And it is an awful thing to put a stumbling block in the way of a human soul. But thoughts word unkindly spoken may prove just such a stumbling block. I would like my readers to consider this matter, and see what can be done toward organizing these various tens of "The King's Daughters" in this community. I shall be fully in sympathy with any movement in this direction, and I think we shall find that it will ennoble our womanhood to live up to the precepts and pledges of this organization. It will help us in our social life, in our home duties, and in all that we do.

Let us organize. The membership fee is only 10 cents a year, payable to Miss G. H. Libby, 18 Washington place, New York city. Price of badge the little silver cross—30 cents, and 11 leaflets, all relating to the work and plan of the organization, are 1 cent each, and are also obtained of Miss Libby, who is treasurer.

There is work for us in every direction, and the work can be adapted so as not to conflict with other duties. If there are any ladies who would like to confer with me in regard to this matter, I should be pleased to see them at my room in the Times Building, where I usually am on all week days except Monday.

"I wish I were beautiful," said a young girl to me not long ago. I did not blame the child for her wish, nor did I say to her, as so many do say: "Beauty is only skin deep." Beauty is a divine gift, and it is one that brings power. There is nothing in the wide world that I admire more than a thoroughly beautiful woman. But there are many young girls who have all the requisites for beauty, with the exception of a fine complexion. And this is largely their own fault, for almost any young girl who has health may have a good complexion with proper care and effort. Nature, with a little coaxing, is ready to outgrow her faults, and there are many ways in which we can aid her in doing so.

Plain, nourishing food, embracing a mixed diet, regular hours for sleeping and eating, a plenty of outdoor exercise and frequent bathing will give clearness of complexion to any healthy girl. Pure, fresh air, good food and sunshine, plenty of out-of-door exercise, with sleep in a large, airy room at night are the best cosmetics, and they will produce sure results. I would rather have them than all the lotions and powders that are in the market.

Notes.

Corn Fritters.—To two eggs, well beaten, add four or five table-spoonsful of flour, a little salt and pepper, and the contents of a can of corn. Drop large spoonfuls of the batter into very hot lard, and fry a light brown. These will be good.

Breakfast Dish.—Fry a batch of unsweetened Johnny or hominy cakes; split when hot and drop them into a cream made of one quart of milk, into which has been well boiled a teaspoonful of cornstarch or flour. Add salt and plenty of sweet butter.

To change the air in a sick-room without exposing the patient to unsafe drafts, open the windows or doors leading out of doors in the room adjoining. When the air in this adjoining room is renewed, close the doors and windows and open the door into the sick-room.

A person suffering with boils should eschew rich pastry, gravies and every kind of meat, excepting lean mutton. The boils may be brought to a head by using a warm poultice of camomile flowers, or boiled white-flannel root, by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters.

Sprains.—When a joint is sprained swelling comes on gradually. In dislocation the swelling and loss of motion of the joint happens immediately after the accident. A sprained limb should be kept perfectly quiet. To prevent inflammation, use poultices of cornstarch or flour. Roll out into a thin sheet and it ready to use.

A Good Recipe for Muffins.—Dissolve one-fourth of a cake of compressed yeast in one-half a pint of warm water, add a teaspoonful of sugar, a saltspoonful of salt and enough flour to make thick batter. That is all; simple, isn't it? Of course the quantities would have to be increased for a large family.

SUNSHINE.

For the finest variety of candies and crystallized fruits in the city, go to Spence's, 40 South Spring street.

## ELEVATORS.

P. CAHILL, Machinist and Engineer.

Builder of Ram Elevators for passenger and freight service. Power and hand hoists built and repaired, San Francisco, Cal.

Old Natick House, Los Angeles.

Can deliver carload lots of straight, dry OAK WOOD cheaper than any company or individual in Los Angeles.

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Simple Rites Arranged for the Dead Kaiser.

The New Emperor's Orders Arouse Hostile Comment.

His Utterances Considered Warlike at Paris and Vienna.

Carnegie Enlivens Englishmen on American Politics, and Says Blaine Could Be President if He Would—Stanley's Expedition in Difficulties—Notes.

By Telegraph to *The Times*.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Emperor and Empress accompanied by the Dowager Empress Augusta and Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden and others of the royal family visited the jasper gallery this morning. While they were assembled around the bier of the dead monarch the chaplain offered a brief prayer and access to the gallery was prohibited to the public until the royal party had departed.

THE FUNERAL PROGRAMME. The ceremonies at the castle of Frederiksberg tomorrow will begin with a performance of Bach's "Build rufst du mich zu höheren freuden"; then the aghor, "Jesus, meine zuversich," will be sung and the chaplain will offer a prayer and bless the remains. After the singing of the aghor, "Wer ich ewig soll wiedern," the coffin will be carried out of the castle. During the removal of the body the choral, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," will be sung. The church bells will toll from the time the funeral procession enters Frederiksberg and again after the firing of the artillery salute. The body will be removed from the catafalque by 12 officers of the body guard and borne to the funeral car escorted by the Court Chamberlains. The ministers of State, bearing the insignia of royalty, will join in the procession.

The ceremony in the church will be conducted in accordance with the instructions given in the last testament of the deceased, Chaplain Kægel and other clergymen officiating.

The behavior of the new Emperor is that of a dutiful and loving son. He does not allow many hours to pass without inquiring for his mother, and her manner toward him is most motherly and affectionate. Her Majesty has been advised as to where she will go from Potsdam. There is some talk of her going to Switzerland.

RESULT OF THE POST MORTEM. The post-mortem examination was confined to a dissection of the neck and larynx and lungs. In the larynx, which was found to have been destroyed by suppuration, was a cavity about the size of a clenched fist. Dr. Mackenzie states in the report, which he prepared for the command of Emperor William, that the disease was beyond doubt cancer of the larynx. He adds that the disease attacked the cartilages of the larynx at the onset and afterward developed itself in the lower part of the cartilage.

The *National Zeitung* says that the autopsy proved that the larynx was completely destroyed by cancer, and that peridontitis was the cause of the suppuration of the larynx. The whole larynx was in a state of suppuration and was a soft lumpy mass with scarcely a trace of cartilaginous structure remaining. There was no sign of the existence of a perforation of the walls separating the trachea and esophagus. The choking sensation from which the Emperor suffered during the last days of his life, which was attributed to such performance, appears to have been really due to the destruction of the cartilage. The direct cause of death is given as paralysis of the lungs.

An imperial decree summons the Reichstag to assemble on the 25th inst.

The Emperor has sent Dr. Mackenzie a valuable tract which he addressed to the deceased Emperor, and which possesses further value as being connected with Queen Victoria and the Empress.

The Prince of Wales arrived here at 11 o'clock tonight. He was received by F. B. Mallett, British Ambassador, and 1000 people.

MARKS OF RESPECT. Horrible Sequel to an Old Family Quarrel. VIENNA, June 17.—[Morning.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Vienna's opinion of Emperor William's proclamation is not very favorable. The *Neue Freie Presse*, in a cautious article, says: "Frederick, as a victorious general, had no need of boasting. William, on the other hand, was only a boy when the great battles which established the German Empire were fought."

The *Tagblatt* thinks that Germany's loss is irreparable and says that Frederick aspired to freedom and progress; the new Emperor's manifesto is an eulogy of militaryism such as has rarely been seen.

The *Freudenblatt* says that it hopes that Emperor William's only intention is to strengthen the warlike character of the army, establish order and maintain peace.

A COLD SHIVER. LONDON, June 18.—Morning.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The London Gazette has again signaled itself. The issue of June 17, which reported the death had only a narrow black border, and since then the paper has not appeared in mourning. All other papers are appearing in mourning daily.

THE LONDON PAPERS. LONDON, June 18.—Morning.—[The Daily News in a leading editorial this morning, expresses the opinion that the Emperor William's proclamation was uncalled for. "We might have expected more humanity in an older statesman, but the spirit in which the young Emperor acts is one which is of less importance than that with which he received Bismarck's counsel and advice."

The Times says: "The proclamations are worthy of the Emperor and traditions of his house. The spirit in which he addressed the army and the fact is necessarily to be regarded as warlike, and still it is as aggressive. Germany is an armed nation, and having such under existing conditions can sustain unity and power. The Emperor has great power, but not enough to be able to hurry war with a light heart against the wishes of his people."

MORE PRESS COMMENTS. PARIS, June 17.—Most of the Paris papers regard Emperor William's orders to the army as having a warlike tone, contrasting regularly with the rescripts of the other. Frederick, says, journals, notably *Le Siècle*, which has a moderate view of the Emperor's language as merely that of a soldier addressing soldiers, and expresses hope that Emperor William's proclamation to the Prussian people will be decidedly pacific.

THE JOURNAL OF ST. PETERSBURG, in an article on the foreign policy of the new German Emperor, says that he will be guided by

the good sense that characterized the two preceding ones. It expresses the hope that the memorable hopes of the late Emperor William on his deathbed will be regarded as a sacred legacy by the grandson to guide Germany's relations with the Russian people.

FOREIGN NOTES. CARNegie STOPS COACHING LONG ENOUGH TO TALK POLITICS. LONDON, June 17.—Carnegie was interviewed at York today. He said that Blaine could be President any day he liked. Carnegie repudiated Chamberlain's assertion that Americans did not favor Gladstone's Irish policy, and expressed surprise that Sir William Vernon Harcourt or Morley had not challenged Chamberlain in the Commons to name two prominent Americans who did not favor that policy. The Americans, said Carnegie, were not dead, but only with Lord Shaftesbury, who had been a bitter enemy to the Republic when it was combatting slavery. He declared that the fishtery treaty would never be ratified.

NOTES. CONSTANTINOPLE, June 17.—During the Bairam feast here today Albanians and Nubians of the imperial guard fought out an ancient feud. Fifteen negroes and three Albanians were killed, and dozens on both sides are wounded.

BERLIN, June 17.—Letters from the Congo confirm the report that trouble has fallen the Stanley expedition. The Nord has received no news regarding Stanley.

LONDON, June 17.—Lord Robert Grosvenor, son of the Duke of Westminister, has died at Constantinople of typhus.

ROME, June 17.—The Pope will soon issue an encyclical letter dealing with the true and false in liberty.

BANK-BALL.

BRILLIANT GAMES AT SAN FRANCISCO AND STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, June 17.—[By the Associated Press.] The Stocktons and Greenhorns played brilliant ball today before a large audience. Knell was hit hard in the fore part of the game, particularly in the third inning, when no was found for three two-baggers. A ball and an error of Sweeny, with Hardy's sacrifice, allowed Donovan to score in the first inning for the visitors. An error of Stockwell and two singles gave them their second run in the sixth; and an error of Depanher and Long's three-bagger gave them their third and last run, in the seventh inning. Whitehead scored in the second inning for the Stocktons on a single and an error of Harde. O'Day was given first on-hands. He stole second and scored on a passed ball. Three two-baggers in the third gave the home team two earned runs, and three singles in the fifth gave them two more. The hitting of Stockwell and Whitehead, and the pitching of the latter, with Sweeny's work at short, were features of the game. O'Day's one-handed pick-up of Harde's low grounder in the eighth inning with two runs on was a great effort. Long's sacrifice for the visitors was followed shortly by the visitors' hitting of two two-baggers. A ball and an error of Sweeny, with Hardy's sacrifice, allowed Donovan to score in the first inning for the visitors. An error of Stockwell and two singles gave them their second run in the sixth; and an error of Depanher and Long's three-bagger gave them their third and last run, in the seventh inning. Whitehead scored in the second inning for the Stocktons on a single and an error of Harde. O'Day was given first on-hands. He stole second and scored on a passed ball. Three two-baggers in the third gave the home team two earned runs, and three singles in the fifth gave them two more. The hitting of Stockwell and Whitehead, and the pitching of the latter, with Sweeny's work at short, were features of the game. 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the Southern Pacific Coast—12 Pages, 72 Columns—

\$2 a Year—Invaluable for Eastern Circulation.

Sewing Machine,  
OUR PREMIUM  
HIGH-ARM  
SEWING-MACHINE!

## TESTIMONIALS:

Following are letters received by the Times-Mirror Company from subscribers who have purchased the Premium Sewing-machine.

"GIVING PERFECT SATISFACTION"  
J. W. Ross, Pasadena, writes: The Times-Mirror Sewing-machine is giving perfect satisfaction; in my opinion it is as good as any \$6 machine. I have not done any heavy work on it yet, but I think it will do all right.

"HIGHLY PLEASED WITH IT."  
Mrs. Edwin Brown, Los Angeles: In reply to yours of 26th would state that I am highly pleased with the Premium Sewing-machine I received with the Mirror. Gives every satisfaction; so easy to learn how to manage; does such excellent work; in fact cannot praise it too much, and would not take twice the amount it cost me.

"THE MORE WE USE IT THE BETTER WE LIKE IT."  
Mrs. S. A. Ware, Pasadena: I have used your sewing-machine since last July. The more we use it the better we like it. On fine and heavy work it is splendid. We have tried the attachment. In fact it goes ahead of our advertisement so far.

"LIKE IT BETTER THAN THE \$25 SINGER."  
Joseph Wilson, Los Angeles: The machine gives entire satisfaction. My wife likes it better than the \$25 Singer that it has replaced.

"GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION."  
S. W. True, East Los Angeles: We have the High-Arm Machine and use it for light family sewing. It gives good satisfaction.

"EACHS SMOOTH—AND SEWS EVERYTHING BUT BUTTONS."  
William P. Wade, Los Angeles: The report of the chief engineer of the sewing department of my house is to establish me to the effect that the sewing-machine lately furnished by you for \$25 arrived in good order and in due time, and has given entire satisfaction. It has sewed every kind of material, and performs in perfection all kinds of sewing work with the exception of buttons. When the freight is paid to Los Angeles by the Times-Mirror Company the price is \$25.00.

"TRYED IT ALL AND LIKES THE MIRROR MACHINE BEST."

William L. Page, 218 Temple street, Los Angeles: I have a Premium Sewing-machine and choose the Mirror Premium Sewing-machine as equal to the best in the market. It is the fourth of the money. It is perfect in all particulars and admired by all who see it. My wife has been using it several months and we both cheerfully recommend it to the public as represented.

"GONE IN WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL AS THE PREMIUM."

C. E. Snyder, Los Angeles: Having sold hundreds of the Premium Sewing-machines for \$25, which you are now offering with the Weekly Mirror at \$22, I wish to say that the machine you offer is identically the same as the high-priced article, both as to material, workmanship and capacity. Being a resident here and an experienced sewing-machine man, I will take pleasure in instructing any one in working the machine, in this place or vicinity.

"DELIIGHTED WITH IT."

Mrs. J. W. Stringham, Pomona: The High-Arm Mirror Sewing-machine came in good time, in excellent condition without scratch or blemish and I am delighted with it. We believe the machine is all that you recommend it to be, and think it a rare opportunity for those who may want a machine to get a first-class one cheap.

"PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT."

Mrs. E. C. Cranston, Norwalk: The High-Arm Premium Machine arrived in prime condition, and is perfect in every respect. I paid \$25 and did not add \$5 for a good machine as is usually sold, and through agents for \$25. Well pleased. (This when freight is paid to Los Angeles.)

"VERY MUCH PLEASED WITH IT."

Mrs. Martha Allison, Downey: I am very much pleased with my machine, as far as I can see. It is a perfect machine, as I have just as good a machine as if I had given \$25 to it. Shall advise any of my friends to try this before buying any other, as I think it is fully as good as as represented.

"HUNS LIGHT AND EASY—DOES ITS WORK WELL."

E. M. Shaw, Pasadena: I can say in regard to the machine that it is well liked. It runs light and easy, and does its work well. It is a very cheap machine at the price you furnish it.

"EQUAL TO THE BEST SHE EVER USED."

William T. Parcel Compton: The High-Arm Sewing-machine ordered from your company was received in good order, and Mrs. Parcel says it is equal to the best of any other kind she has ever used.

"PROVES SATISFACTORY."

W. F. Beadle, San Gabriel: The sewing machine we received through your office proves satisfactory.

"WIFE THINKS IT THE BEST SHE EVER USED."

J. W. Mole, San Fran City: We received Premium Sewing-machine through your office, and my wife thinks it the best she ever used; consequently we are well pleased.

"THE MIRROR IS MORE SATISFACTORY TO THE BEST."

S. A. Mathison, Los Angeles: My wife and daughter are well pleased with your Times-Mirror Sewing-machine. They have used several of the best makes of machines, and yet say our machine is superior in some respects to those they have used and in no way inferior. They were at first afraid, as many are, no doubt, that it is too cheap to be first-class, but are now satisfied that it is as good as machines costing three or four times as much.

"TIGHTENED THE SCREW AND SHE RUNS ALL ALONE."

L. A. Myers, Newhall: Yours of the 1st inst. received. Will say as in reply that soon after I wrote you I discovered the cause of the trouble. The little tension screw that tightens the bobbin was loose and was nearly out, and the shuttle thread was so tight, would catch on the screw and break. I tightened the screw, and it now works like a charm, no more breaking thread or irregularity of stitch.

"ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS THEY EVER MADE."

Mrs. U. L. Shaffer, Orange: We received our High-Arm Sewing-machine in good order, and I am very much pleased with it, and consider it the best made. It is a nicely finished, and runs strong and light, doing nice work. Any one needing a good machine, and does not care to pay the extra amount in the machine and mirror, for \$25.00 when the Company pays freight to Los Angeles.)

"MORE THAN SATISFIED AND GLADLY RECOMMENDED IT."

Martha M. Shaffer, Orange: I thank you for sending to me for testimonials, as I have sent my new machine in the parlor, without even the mirror, and it is a very good machine, and a good machine ready for work and used to running. So I did not take time to do anything with it, the new one being the only one I have left. The machine is mine and went to running it as fast as it could. I was more than satisfied, and gladly recommend it to those who need a machine. I think I would have gained time if I had not.

"EQUAL TO ANY \$6 MACHINE."

Mrs. A. W. Worrell, Los Angeles: For the benefit of those who need in need of a good sewing-machine, I will say that after using the Premium Machine for about four months, I find it equal to any \$6 machine I have seen.

"THIS MACHINE—

WITH THE  
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HAS THIS AN EQUAL?

A High-grade Sewing Machine  
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

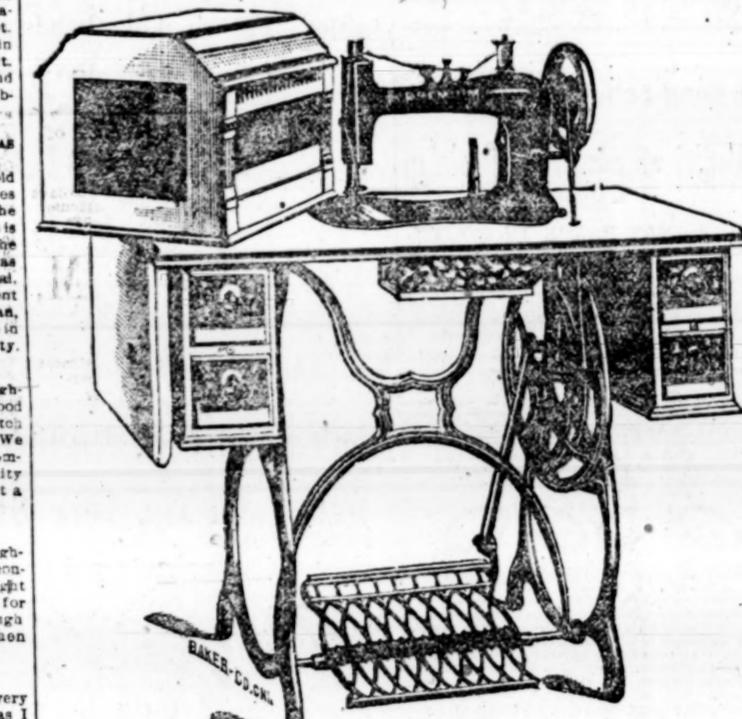
THE "MIRROR" PREMIUM  
High-Arm

SEWING MACHINE!

Half Cabinet, Five Drawer, \$60 Machine,

FOR  
\$25.50 = \$25.50

With Copy of the WEEKLY MIRROR One Year.



The manufacturers claim for THE PREMIUM that it has been improved and simplified in all its details, and the machine is made by an American, who, with unlimited resources at their command, has combined only that which is practicable and dispensed with all complicated surrundings generally found in other machines.

It is the simplest machine, having the fewest parts, all strong, and with case-hardened and polished steel. Being a simple machine, it is easy to learn to use, and is well suited for use. The most inexperienced can readily manage it. It has all the modern appliances and conveniences that go to make up the sum of excellences, successfully combining simplicity, durability, speed, strength and beauty, producing a machine unequalled for ease of management and capacity for wide range of work.

## THE PREMIUM HIGH-ARM

is light, running and noiseless, uses A STRAIGHT, SELF-SETTING NEEDLE, and makes the famous "Lock Stitch." It is the perfection of mechanism for hemming, felling, binding, cording, binding, seaming, tucking, ruffling, gathering, embroidering, hemstitching, quilting, etc.

It is adapted to every variety of sewing, from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloths, and will run a great variety of materials.

It is unique and attractive in style and substantially made from well seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trappings are in good taste, and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine.

It is a machine of the highest class, in ordinary style of woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

WARRANTY.—The usual five-year warranty is given to us by the manufacturers, and we in turn guarantee every machine to give full and entire satisfaction.

## NO RISK WHATEVER.

So great is our confidence and knowledge of the superiority of the PREMIUM HIGH-ARM that we further offer, with every purchase, to IC-PTV THE MONEY in case full payment is not given by the machine is in every particular after a month's trial.

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## THE AUTOMATIC TENSION.

When once properly regulated will rarely need to be changed, and as a general rule, the width of the needle can be done without any change of tension whatever. This is obtained by nicely adjusted springs, that will accommodate themselves to the size of thread used.

## OUR CLAIMS FOR SUPERIORITY

## ARE AS FOLLOWS:

A Device whereby the bobbin can be wound without running the machine saves the unnecessary wear of the machine and the trouble of unthreading and remaking work and attachments while the bobbin is being filled.

A Scale for Regulating the length of stitch, which enables the operator to previous to commencing work.

A Spring-Tension Cylinder Shuttle, holding a bobbin that carries a large amount of thread. There is but one hole to thread through, making it the most easily threaded shuttle in use. The tension may be changed at the will of the operator.

The Double Feed Extends on both sides of the needle and permits a greater variety of work than any other. It has great power and never fails to perform its duty, will feed the lightest and heaviest goods with equal precision, and will cross seams and hard places without changing length of stitch or missing stitches.

Might Running On account of the simple mechanical devices employed in its construction, running light and without any noise, it is the easiest and most elegantly ornamented machine in the world, combining every requisite to produce perfect work.

Inviting a practical test of this machine, we distinctly claim for it a great superiority in plan, material, workmanship, and in its performance. It is unquestionably the most popular machine now in the market.

## THE OUTFIT.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: One Hemmer and Peller (one piece), Two Needles, Six Bobbins, One Wrench, One Quilting Gauge, One Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thimble, and a Book of Instructions. The following extra attachments are also furnished free: Ruffler, Tucker-Blinder, Set of Wide Hemmers and stitching.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Attachments are shipped as fast freight, unless otherwise ordered; we paying freight to Los Angeles, and purchaser paying from Los Angeles to his home.

Sewing machine agents sell this machine for \$55 and \$60; \$25.00 buys one from us, with a year's subscription to the WEEKLY MIRROR in addition. Subscribe with your local agent, or address

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,

Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Premium Organ.

A \$150  
PARLOR : ORGAN!

Weekly Mirror,  
AND THE  
Premium Organ.  
For \$60.15.

Weekly Mirror,  
AND THE  
Premium Organ.  
For \$60.15.

The Premium Organ Market price, \$150. The WEEKLY MIRROR one year and this Organ for \$60.15. Warranted for five years. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

After careful investigation and comparison we have at last succeeded in perfecting a contract for a FIRST-CLASS PARLOR ORGAN at inside factory prices, to sell to our patrons at about cost and expense added. We doubt if there is any organ in the market that will be equal to this. We have now the organs for sale, and shall undertake the easy task of convincing the public that they will be equal to any organ in the market.

We will be opposed by manufacturers, dealers and agents of organs all over the country, but will soon or later overcome ALL OPPOSITION.

OUR CONTRACT calls for an organ equal in every respect to those of any make that are listed in the market as \$150 organs, we to give it a name. We have named it

The Mirror Premium Organ!

NO. 1. A \$150 ORGAN, WE SELL FOR \$60.15.

Height 6 feet 9 inches, length 4 feet, depth 2 feet.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR ONE YEAR WITH EACH ORGAN.

The Organs proper are all the same as regards the Reeds, Keys, Stops, Octaves, etc. The difference only being in price of woodwork or case. Our cut represents No. 1. The cases are of SOLID BLACK WALNUT, with genuine French and veneer panels, have two music pockets, one for books and one for sheet music. The best of all woods is used, and no slighting of workmanship or finish will be found in any part.

Each Organ is a complete first-class instrument in every respect. Contains two full sets of reeds of different sizes and different compass. Ten Stops, viz., Diapason, Major, Dulcian, Echo Principal, Piano, Celeste, Tremolo, Bassoon, and Treble Coupler. The tone is smooth, clear and powerful. Every organ is warranted for five years by the maker. We deal only in first-class instruments.

We guarantee entire satisfaction, and will refund the purchase money in every case where the instruments fail in any particular to be as represented.

The Weekly Mirror for One Year Goes with Every Organ.

A club of 150 subscribers at \$2 each for THE MIRROR will get the organ free for the club raiser, or for every club of 20 subscribers at \$2 each we will deduct \$5 from purchase money.

Organs are shipped from Chicago at shippers' risk, purchasers paying freight charges.

A sample organ will be on exhibition in our office. Stools are \$1 extra. Subscribe with your local agent, or address

The Times-Mirror Company,

TIMES BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Premium Shotgun.

OUR IMPORTED

Breech-loading, Double-barrel,

J. B. CLEMENT SIDE-LEVER

SHOTGUN

— HAS —

Fine English Laminated Steel Barrels,

Bar Locks, Rebounding Hammers,

(Always at half-cock by self-acting spring)

Pistol Grip Stock of English Walnut,

Checkered Grip and Fore-end,

Case-hardened Mountings, Side Lever

Action, Choke Bore, Center Fire,

Complete in workmanship and finish.

EQUAL TO THE BEST \$10 GUN.

Warranted to be without defect in every case.

Do not confound this gun with the cheap \$10 affairs, as we are not willing to offer our patrons any article that we cannot warrant to give satisfaction.

\$18.85 \$18.85 \$18.85

Buy This Gun and the Weekly Mirror

— ONE YEAR —

Each Gun is accompanied by 25 Brass Shells, which may be reloaded many times



## THE STRIKE OFF.

THE CABLE ROAD MEN WILL GO BACK TO WORK.

After Numerous Meetings They Accept the Terms of the Company to Go Back—They Tell What They Will Probably Do in the Near Future.

The strike for the present is over, and this morning all the men will go to work at \$2 per day until the directors of the cable company shall meet and make some permanent arrangement. Yesterday afternoon the strikers held another mass-meeting at Painters' Hall. Several short talks were made, and some of the speakers urged the men to go back to work on the proposition made by Mr. Jewett, chief engineer of the road. That proposition was that they might return to work at \$2 per day, but that it was not in his power to guarantee them permanent employment at that rate, as the directors might not sanction his action.

Upon his refusal to guarantee permanent work, the men voted to go back. At the meeting yesterday it was voted that many people were blaming them for refusing these terms, and that it would be best to go back and give them a trial. The question was put to a vote and carried by

A GOOD MAJORITY.

The meeting was in session nearly all of the afternoon, and some pretty lively talk was indulged in about the cable road and other local corporations.

The plan of the men is to go back for a time, under promise from the cable-road directors to offer action and recompense.

While they are at work, they are continuing organizing, and be fully prepared for a fight if a fight becomes necessary. A laboring man said to a TIMES reporter that if their demands were not met by the company, they would strike again, and as would surprise the town. Said he: "We are already well organized, and are adding to our numbers daily. We have the sympathy of the whole town in this thing, because anybody knows that a laboring man, who has to work to pay a family, and is in the other, is entitled to pay a minimum live on \$1.50 a day. A year ago we was paid twice that sum, and \$2 was the last ditch. When it got down to that, it was determined not to allow it to go any lower while the present rate of living existed. The men are looking out for trouble, if our demands are not met. We don't want it, and will not bring it on if it can be helped, but we will stand by our rights."

A representative laboring man and a man of considerable intelligence and something of

A POLITICIAN,

said yesterday: "This strike is not a Knights of Labor affair and not under the direction of that organization to do what comes next. We have said, 'Suez, we will hurt the strikers and hurt the organization. The K. of L. will be the men to join and many of them have done so and it will stay by these to the end, but it did not bring the strike on."

"If the matter is not settled when the strike is over, the road men and the workingmen will immediately strike, and the affair will take on a political phase. We are 6000 strong in the city and if we wish we can begin a movement that will elect a labor ticket to the City Council. The framers of the constitution have given us the people whom they are now trying to grind down and those same people can take the franchise away. We know that the principal stockholders in the road are Democrats, and this movement is a Democratic movement. Should they not support Mr. Jewett in his promise to hold the wages at \$2 they will find a storm about their ears."

UNION MEETING.

Yesterday afternoon the Union Labor Central Committee of Los Angeles met at the committee headquarters, No. 19 West Third street. Jesse H. Butler was called to the chair, and W. F. Snow acted as secretary. The members of the committee present were T. S. Schofield, S. Bevan, John O'Shea, Hugh Todd, A. Venette, W. M. White, W. Cole, J. G. Flatt, B. S. Dorn, P. Cohen, A. M. Miller, Hugh Murphy, W. F. Snow and Jesse H. Butler. J. S. Harrow made an address on the subject of platform, at the close of which, on motion of A. B. Mounts, the platform formulated and adopted by the National Convention of the United Labor party was read, and on motion of W. A. Cole, was adopted.

Mr. Venette offered the following, which was adopted: "That we ratify the nominations made by the Union Labor party at Cincinnati and that we pledge ourselves to support them." The present committee was declared to be provisional, and a mass convention of the labor element of Los Angeles was called for Sunday, June 24th, to assemble at 1 o'clock at Painters' Hall. Also a permanent committee of the permanent central organization will be formed.

It was resolved to erect a permanent "Workers" stand in a central location, and Jesse H. Butler, W. S. Snow and P. S. Dorn were appointed a committee to wait upon the County council and obtain permission to do so.

The committee then adjourned until Thursday evening, June 21st.

A call is issued for a mass meeting of all the laborers of the city next Wednesday evening at Painters' Hall under the auspices of the Knights of Labor.

DAFT DAFT.

A Passenger Who Frightens the Life Out of Women and Children.

The train from Kansas City that arrived in the city on Saturday last had aboard as one of the passengers a gentleman named Stephen A. Daft who, during the trip developed such peculiarities of manner that he scared a number of the ladies and gentlemen on board the cars almost out of their wits. Matters reached a climax when their uncanny companion attempted to throw himself out of the window while the train was being whirled at full speed. From that time onward a watch was kept upon Mr. Daft to prevent him doing any harm to himself. Yesterday, while certain of the passengers were promenading on the streets, they noticed their late comrade and fellow-voyager walking along having all the appearance of being about-minded, and not fully responsible for his actions. They gave information to the police who having found Mr. Daft in charge of him until today, he will be examined by a medical commission who will decide as to his mental condition.

HARD ON THEM.

Vernon People Think They Should Have a Late Car.

The people out on Central and Vernon avenues are raising a high kick about the way they are being used by the car lines. They say that they contributed \$20 for every acre of land on the avenues toward building the line and now they can not ride when they want to. They have made a request for a car at 8 p.m. during the week and at 10 p.m. Saturdays. The company replied to the request that they would put on the car Saturday nights for \$5 a night. This the citizens refuse to pay, as it would be an outrageous price for car fare.

The citizens refused to make any other proposals, as the road is not even paying its operating expenses.

A "Dope" Friend.

F. Reben is one of that rather numerous class who are never so happy as when reeling in the low dives which they frequent, indulging in the forbidden luxury of the opium or morphine habit. Like all the "dope" friends, Reben presents the miserable appearance which in all cases denotes the uses of the insidious drug.

Having refused to go to the office of New High Street, Officer Boland contrived to effect an entrance, and having arrested Reben, removed all the necessary paraphernalia used in a full-fledged "opium joint." Upon being taken to the police station Reben was charged as a common vagrant.

THE STRIKE OFF.

## THAT BUNCO GANG.

The Officers and District Attorney Refuse to Act.

It is all well enough to talk about the efficiency of the police force, and say that the city has been cleaned out of thieves and swindlers, but occasionally an incident comes to the surface which shows that such is not the fact—at least, so far as sure-shot and bunco men are concerned. About a week ago a young Scotchman, named John McNevin, a recent arrival in the city, was taken in by a gang of bunco sharpers who have their headquarters in the Jacobs block, on Upper Main street, and robbed of \$400 by the police, who were then at the police station headquarters, where he was advised not to talk about the case, and an officer was detailed to go out with him, and look the case up. A TIMES reporter heard of the affair, and at the request of one of the officers kept the story to himself, as the officer said it might interfere with the ends of justice. No arrest was made, and the article was published the day following. McNevin dropped out of sight, and after waiting a reasonable time, THE TIMES again called attention to the case.

Nothing was done. No attention was paid to this gentle reminder, and it looked as though in this case would share the fate of numerous preceding ones when the ends of justice. No arrest was made, and the article was published the day following.

In F. A. J. Diss's statement regarding the Visalia trouble on Memorial day, he should have read "a special" instead of an "Associate."

Rev. A. Soares, the evangelist, addressed the Y.M.C.A. gospel meeting at the Opera-house Hall yesterday afternoon. There was a good crowd in attendance.

Respectfully yours, L. E. LOWMAN.

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Supervisors will be in session at 10 o'clock this morning.

There are more business blocks going up in Los Angeles now than ever before in the history of the city.

In "Political Talk," in yesterday's TIMES, the name "George H. Hatton" should have been George M. Holton.

There will be grand picnics and excursions to Glendale today. The train will leave Downey-street bridge at 9:30 a.m.

Hon. William Jackson Armstrong will, this evening, deliver his celebrated lecture, on the "Russian Nihilists," in the Fort-street M. E. Church.

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The Russian Nihilists.

Tonight will be given, in the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Fort and Sixth streets, as the fourth number of the "Star Course," Mr. Armstrong's great lecture on the Russian Nihilists. This lecture is doubtless the central feature of this popular course, and the one awaited with the greatest expectation by our citizens. It is the lecture given by the Russian Consul in Los Angeles, in his residence, and afterwards repeated in Washington at the request of the foremost men of the nation, and which was the occasion of sending Mr. George Kennan to Siberia to investigate the methods of the Russian Government, which he so graphically describes in the current number of the Century Magazine.

A German concert was given last evening by the Turner-Verein in their hall on Main street. A large audience gathered to enjoy a lengthy programme of classical selections.

The visitors to the beach were not so numerous yesterday as is generally the case on Sundays. The weather was much cooler, and during the forenoon it looked as if a rainstorm was about to come up.

The City Council will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the Council chamber, and as the day is a holiday, many of the citizens will be absent. The mayor will be present.

Yesterday afternoon a little 2-year-old girl wandered up to the residence of Mrs. Fitzgerald, at the corner of Ninth and Union streets. The little girl could not give her name, and did not know where she

was. She was taken to the police station to be identified.

We have this day sold our hat and men's furnishing-goods business to Mr. L. L. Lowman, who will carry on the same at the same location, No. 26 South Spring street. We tender our thanks to all our friends and customers for their patronage and respectfully request their continued support and respectability.

FARNSWORTH & ODELL.

To the Public: Referring to the above, I will state that I have purchased the entire business of Messrs. Farnsworth & Odell at a very reasonable price, and will continue to do so, and to sell the same at a price consisting of fine hats and furnishing-goods, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for an extensive large stock of fall goods, now being manufactured for me in the eastern market.

I extend a hearty invitation to the general public of Los Angeles and surrounding country to call and see me.

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